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# S E R M O N

PREACH'D in the  
Parish-Church of *All-Saints* in *Northampton*,  
BEFORE THE  
PRESIDENT and GOVERNORS

OF THE  
County INFIRMARY  
For SICK and LAME POOR,

AT  
The ANNIVERSARY MEETING  
ON  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1748.

By the Right Reverend Father in GOD,  
JOHN, Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*.

To which is added,  
An ACCOUNT of the Rise, Progress, and Present  
State of the INFIRMARY; together  
with a LIST of the Subscribers and  
Benefactors.

N O R T H A M P T O N :  
Printed by WILLIAM DICEY;—and sold, for the  
Benefit of the Charity, by the Booksellers in *Northampton*;  
and by *Benj. Dod*, in *Ave-Mary-Lane*, *London*. 1748.

[Price Six-pence.]

At the Anniversary Meeting of the President,  
Governors and Subscribers to the COUNTY  
INFIRMARY at Northampton, on Thursday,  
Sept. 22, 1748.

*AGREED, That their Thanks be given to the  
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, for  
his Sermon preached this Day before them; and that  
His Lordship be desired to deliver a Copy of the same to  
this SOCIETY, to be printed immediately.*

Northampton, *President.*

Publish'd by Order of the  
Governors, to be sold  
for the Benefit of the  
Charity.  
*Henry Woolley, Sec.*



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TO  
The Most Noble  
JOHN, Duke of MONTAGU,  
*Grand Visitor;*

The Right Honourable  
JAMES, Earl of NORTHAMPTON,  
*Perpetual President;*

AND  
The Rest of the GOVERNORS  
of the COUNTY INFIRMARY at  
*Northampton;*

*This* S E R M O N

Is inscribed by

*Their most Obedient Servant,*

*Peterborough,*  
*Sept. 25, 1748.*

JOHN, PETERBOROUGH.

The following **SERMONS** (sold for the Benefit of the Charity) may be had at the County Infirmary in Northampton; of Mr. Dicey's Newsmen; or of Mr. Dod, Bookseller to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, in Ave-Mary-Lane, London.

1. **T**HE Rev. Dr. Richard Grey's Sermon (to which are added the **STATUTES** and **RULES** of the Society) preach'd at the Opening of the County Infirmary at Northampton, on Thursday, March 29, 1744.

2. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Holme's Sermon, preach'd at the Anniverfary Meeting, Oct. 24, 1745.

3. The Rev. Mr. Henry Layng's Sermon, preach'd at the Anniverfary Meeting, Sept. 22, 1746.

4. The Rev. Dr. Hawley Bishop's Sermon, preach'd at the Anniverfary Meeting, Sept. 22, 1747.

5. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough's Sermon, preach'd at the Anniverfary Meeting, Sept 22, 1748.

N. B. Before the Foundation of the Infirmary, a Sermon, with a peculiar Reference to the Design, was preach'd at the Dissenting Meeting-House in Northampton, by the Rev. Dr. Philip Doddridge,—publish'd at the Request of those who heard it;—and sold by J. Waugh, in Grace-Church-street, London; and by W. Dicey, in Northampton---the Proprietors of the Impression.

## JOHN v. 6, 7.

*When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that Case, he saith unto him, Wilt thou be made whole ?*

*The impotent Man answer'd him, Sir, I have no Man, when the Water is troubled, to put me into the Pool ; but, while I am coming, another steppeth down before me.*

**I**T has been Matter of some Enquiry among Learned Men, Whether the Cures, that were wrought at the Pool of *Bethesda*, were effected in a *Natural* or *Miraculous* Manner ?

ONE of the best Methods of forming a right Judgment upon this Point, is to attend closely to the Evangelist's Relation, and to observe, whether it be not attended with such Circumstances, as may afford Light enough to direct us. And here it is observable, that the Person, who first *stepp'd* into the Pool after it was *troubled*, under whatever Disease or Infirmary he labour'd, *was made whole* :

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It was of no Consequence, with regard to his Cure, how long, or how short a Time he had been afflicted, whether thirty-eight Days, or *thirty-eight Years*; if he could but step *first* in, he was sure of being restor'd to perfect Health: No Repetition, as far as appears, was necessary; it was not requir'd, how desperate soever the Case might be, that he should *wash* even *seven times*. (a)

AGAIN, if you suppose the Cures to be wrought by any Power or Virtue in the Waters themselves, it is hardly to be conceiv'd, that only *the First*, who *stepp'd in*, should be *made whole*: Their Medicinal Virtue could not probably have been so soon exhausted, but that more might have felt its beneficial Influence: Cases less desperate and inveterate than the first might have come in for some Share of its healing Quality.

AGAIN, if this Troubling of the Water had not been miraculous; and the Person, who troubled it, an Angel sent for that Purpose; it will not be easy to assign a Reason, why this Water was not oftner troubled: A common Messenger might have been always ready, and at hand.

THE Evangelist has indeed inform'd us that the *Angel came down at a certain Season*, at some Festival Time, probably the Feast of the Passover; and by the Mention of this particular Circumstance seems to lead us into the Opinion, that the Cures were miraculous:  
For

(a) 2 Kings v. 10.

For if an healing Virtue had resided in the Waters themselves, it may reasonably be concluded, that whenever they had been troubled, this Healing Virtue would in some Degree and Measure have exerted itself: For tho' the Feast of the Passover might be the fittest Season, it can hardly be conceiv'd, that these Waters, which wrought such surprizing Effects then, should at all other Times be depriv'd of any Power or Virtue: It appears likewise natural to conclude, from the Evangelist's Relation, that These Distemper'd Persons knew *This certain Season*, and attended accordingly; for we cannot reasonably imagine, that they lay there continually, under an utter Uncertainty when any Relief was to be expected.

It should seem indeed at first View, from this Circumstance of the Angel *troubling* the Water, that there was a Medicinal Virtue in the Water itself, which was excited, and call'd forth by this Motion, or rather Agitation; but as This is the only Circumstance which leads this Way, and is very far from being decisive in the Case, too much Stress must not be laid upon it: And upon the Whole it appears extremely improbable that These Waters should have had such a Medicinal, healing Virtue upon the Blind, and Lame, and such as had any Part of their Body shrunk, or even wither'd, entirely depriv'd of all Sense and Motion, in short upon every Malady, where

where not only a Diversity, but even Contrariety of Treatment is requir'd, unless the Use of them had been attended with a peculiar extraordinary Blessing.

WHEN the Miraculous Virtue of This Pool first discover'd itself, how long before the Sufferings of Our Saviour, when the Great *Fountain for Sin and for Uncleanness* was open'd, and how long it lasted for restoring the Impotent, are not Points easy to be determin'd: It has, however, with great Propriety, been consider'd as a Type and Forerunner of that Sacrifice, which taketh away the Sins of the World, and which, if we are not wanting to ourselves, cleanses and restores our Nature.

HAD the same Care and Impartiality prevail'd at the Pool of *Bethesda*, which is so strictly observ'd in that Charitable Institution, which distinguishes this Day, the poor Impotent had not been thus neglected: And indeed this Consideration led me into the Subject I have chosen: The Compassion and generous Resentment We naturally feel upon reading this affecting, interesting Passage, (whether we consider the Length of his Disease, his Patience, and Perseverance under it, or the Inhumanity with which he was treated in this helpless Condition) gives us a quicker Sense of Pleasure and Satisfaction, upon observing that Complaints and Disappointments of this Nature will find no Place in *This INFIRMARY*;  
that

that the Greatness of their Distress, who apply to it, will give them the surer Title to this Retreat; and that when the poor Impotent is *coming*, particular Care will be taken that *another* shall not *step in before him*. By the Increase of these INFIRMARIES, Opportunities will be easy and frequent; and no pressing Object can be long without Relief.

THE *Present Help* which These Charitable Institutions afford to Those distress'd Objects, who have Recourse to them, cannot but recommend them to peculiar Notice and Encouragement: In many Cases great Danger arises from Delay; and it is, we know, frequently said, that if proper Assistance could have been procur'd in Time, a Limb or a Life might have been preserv'd: And in all Cases, a speedy and right Application are of singular Service.

IT is true, ALL Parts of this County are not situated alike conveniently for receiving this *Present Help*; but an Objection, form'd upon this unavoidable Circumstance, would be as unreasonable, as it is ungenerous: This must necessarily happen in the Nature and Course of Things; and unless INFIRMARIES could be erected and supported in every Parish in the County (which can hardly be expected, even in this Compassionate and Benevolent Age) it cannot be otherwise: The Patients, therefore, must be at different Distances from

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this

this Place of Refuge; but the greatest Distance is not so considerable, as long to deprive them of its Comforts; and it is, no doubt, an Happiness to all, to them that are *far*, as well as to them that are *nigh*, to have such a *Place* to *flee unto*, where the Time, that can be suppos'd to be lost, and the Expence that can be incurr'd in travelling to their Cure, will probably be fully made up to them by the Speediness and Safety, with which it is effected. (a)

FOR This Help is not only at all Times *ready*, but it is the safe and proper Help, administer'd by Persons who are *regularly* bred up to the Professions, which they exercise, who from Study and Experience are intimately acquainted with the Human System, and who know its delicate and curious, but yet weak and frail, Contexture: This is, undoubtedly, a very great Advantage attending These Retreats; and there is another at least, I think, of equal Consequence, which is this, that by this Means they are not suffer'd to fall into the Hands of the Unskilful, who, in proportion to their Ignorance, are generally rash and enterprizing; and who, if they want Integrity as well as Knowledge, which I fear is sometimes the Case, are a *forer Burden* than any they pretend to remove: Such

(a) See Appendix (Page xiv) to Dr. Grey's Sermon, preached before the President and Governors at the Opening of this INFIRMARY, on *March 29, 1744*.

Such Persons, who see little or nothing of the Depth of the Design, the Artifice of the Contrivance, the Correspondence of Means to Ends, the Symmetry of the General Parts, and the Beauty and Harmony of the whole Workmanship, will be less apt to treat it with Tenderness and Care: Ignorant of those brittle Springs which so soon snap asunder, of those complicated Movements which are so easily disturb'd, or obstructed, and yet upon which, under God, the Life of Man depends, the *Work of their Hands* will be blind and arbitrary, not guided by that thorough Insight into the Human Frame, which ought to preside over all their *Operations*.

THE common Provisions for the Poor will by no means answer in these Seasons of *Adversity*: Nor will the single Charity of any particular Person, in the usual and ordinary Proportion, in which it is distributed, be sufficient to carry them through the expensive Progress of a Cure: When a Limb is broken, or when some inveterate and stubborn Distemper is to be remov'd, accidental and casual Charity is too small and too uncertain a Fund: The Time which Cures of this Nature generally require, and the necessary Expences attending them, might involve a Private Benefactor farther than he at first propos'd, might make him *weary of Well-doing*, (a) if they did not oblige him to desist:

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Whereas

(a) Gal. vi. 9.

Whereas the Combin'd Force of These Charitable Institutions is not to be intimidated, much less defeated, by Considerations of this Kind.

THE Industrious Poor, when they are in Health and Vigour, *go forth to their Work, and to their Labour, (a) and eat their Bread with Gladness, as well as Singleness of Heart; (b)* but Sickness requires to be treated with Delicacy and Tenderneſs; it ſhould be watch'd and tended with the greateſt Affiduity and Compaſſion; and all the Indulgence imaginable ſhould be employ'd in making the *Bed of Languiſhing (c)* as eaſy as poſſible. But how can theſe Ends be ſo effectually answer'd, as by this Sort of Publick Care? With regard to the Industrious Poor, the Moment the Diſtemper ſeizes him, a Stop is put to that Labour by which he liv'd, and he is at the ſame Time threaten'd with Pain and Poverty: In this helpleſs Condition his Wants, which before were few and moderate, increaſe upon him, and, at the Time when all Supplies from his own Induſtry are entirely cut off, diſquiet and haraſs him with large and preſſing Demands: Surely the Care of ſuch a Perſon is providentially devolv'd upon Others; it could never be intended, that he ſhould lie and periſh; but that Some One ſhould act the Part of the Good Samaritan, take him up, and ſend him to an *Inn, (d)* to  
some

(a) Pf. civ. 23. (b) Acts ii. 46. (c) Pf. xli. 3. (d) Luke x. 34.

some House of Mercy, where he may be treated with Care and Compassion, till he shall be releas'd one way or other by the good Providence of God.

THE Order, and Quiet, and (a) Cleanliness of These Places are Circumstances very favourable to the Patients, and greatly promote and facilitate their Cure: In this calm Retreat the Medicines are not only duly administer'd, but are most likely to have their due Effect, when they are unembarrass'd with the Business and Fatigue of Life, and have withdrawn themselves from the Noise and Bustle of it: All Care is taken off from them, but that of contributing, by a regular Behaviour, to their own Recovery; and proper Persons are appointed to *attend continually upon this very Thing*, (b) *to minister to their Wants*. (c)

HERE

(a) Upon this Occasion, I cannot forbear recommending, where the Rooms are close, and the Number of sick Patients great, the Use of Ventilators, invented by the Worthy and Ingenious Dr. Hales, who turns all his Thoughts and Study to the Service of Mankind: As this Contrivance conveys off the warm, foul Air, and lets in cool and fresh upon the Patients, it cannot but afford a very great and sensible Relief to All; to Those especially, who lie spiritless, and gasping under the Weight and Severity of their Diseases.

The Intelligence which has *lately* been received from Abroad, of the good Success attending this *Invention* on board some of his Majesty's Ships (the Particulars of which will, as I have Reason to believe, be quickly laid before the Publick) illustrates, in a very striking Manner, the great Importance of it; and will, I doubt not, recommend these Ventilators to the Use of all INFIRMARIES, as well as to those who have the Direction of the MARINE.

(b) Rom. xiii. 6. (c) Phil. ii. 25.

HERE likewise are they under the happy Necessity of observing that strict Temperance, which is of such confess'd Importance towards acquiring and preserving a good State of Health; and may be prevail'd upon to make the Practice of this Virtue, however at first obtruded upon them by their Distempers, for the future Matter of Choice, and bring it to a settled Habit: When they feel the Comforts and Advantages of Temperance, and trace up their own Diseases and Misfortunes to the Neglect, or to the Want of it, This Virtue will probably *take fast hold* of them, and preside, as it ought, for the Time to come, over their Lives and Actions: And indeed Health, when it is not under the Conduct of This Virtue, proves a Snare; it enables them to run into the greater *Excess of Riot*, and fortifies them against the Fears and Pains of Intemperance.

UNDER all these Advantages and Invitations, with what Satisfaction, and even Alacrity, will *the Sons and Daughters of Affliction* betake themselves to These Retreats! The pleasing Prospect of having their Cure carried on with Skill, and Tenderneſs, and Dispatch, will raise and support their Spirits, and most effectually reconcile them to that particular Regimen, however sharp or severe, which their Case is judg'd to require.

BUT

BUT there is one Advantage, which must by no means be omitted, when we are enumerating the Uses and Benefits of This Excellent Charity; I mean the Care that is taken to make Religious Impressions at the Season, when we are so peculiarly dispos'd to receive them: It is with Pleasure I have observ'd, that a particular Attention is paid to this Point in *Our INFIRMARY*, by the voluntary Advice and Attendance of those Worthy Persons, whose Situation is near, and who are therefore capable of serving the Patients in this important Interest, without neglecting or deserting their own Charge; who relieve One Another in this Post of Honour, as well as *Labour of Love*; (a) and who, whilst all proper Care is taken of the Maladies of their Bodies, *watch for their Souls*; (b) who observe all the favourable Openings and Avenues to their Minds, and when they perceive them to be sedate and serious, and their Passions at rest, lay hold of this *convenient Season to reason of Righteousness, Temperance, and Judgment to come*; (c) and to convince them, from their own Experience, as well as from the Weight of other Arguments, that *All is Vanity*, (d) but the *Fear of God*, and the *keeping his Commandments*: (e) At this favourable Juncture, when they are possess'd of all that Seriousness, and

(a) 1 Theff. i. 3. (b) Heb. xiii 17. (c) Acts xxiv. 25.  
 (d) Eccles. xii. 8. (e) Eccles. xii. 13.

and Attention, and Indifference to this World, which the Bed of Sicknefs naturally infpires, it would be unpardonable, I fay, not to catch at this Opportunity of *setting* their Minds *in Order*, (a) and giving them the true and happy (b) Bent for Religion and Virtue. And, for this Reason, I cannot but hope, that, as *This INFIRMARY* gains Strength, some settled Provision will be made for the *Daily Offices* of Religion, and for the Maintenance of some proper Person, who shall *constantly* attend the *Spiritual Wants* of Those, who come hither for the Relief of their *Bodily Infirmities*.

If you can return them to the World, not only with a healthful Body, but with regulated Affections, and a virtuous Mind, you have been Benefactors indeed: They will have Reason to reflect with Pleasure upon those Sufferings and Pains, which have had such an happy Tendency, and have been *working together for their Good*: (c) They will fully experience the Truth of the Wise Man's Assertion, that *it is better to go to the House of Mourning, than to go to the House of Feasting, for that is the End of all Men, and the Living will lay it to Heart*: (d) In the House of Mourning,

(a) 1 Cor. xi. 34.

(b) I hope these good Purposes may be promoted by a little Piece lately publish'd, intitled, *A Friendly Letter to a Patient just admitted into an INFIRMARY*: — And that the *serious* Perusal of it may greatly assist a well-dispos'd Patient in the Discharge of Religious Offices.

(c) Rom. viii. 28.

(d) Eccles. vii. 2.

Mourning, the Heart, *out of which are the Issues of Life*, (a) is made better, is refin'd and purified, is call'd off from Objects which cannot satisfy it, and by *acquainting itself with God*, is at Peace! (b) But the Case is quite different, generally speaking, in *the House of Feasting*; here Thought is dissipated, the Passions undisciplin'd, and Virtue itself thrown off its Guard.

I HAVE been the longer upon this Point, because I fear it has not always had its due Weight in ALL the Charitable Institutions of this Nature. Some may probably imagine, that if the several Cases of these Patients are judiciously consider'd, and Care is taken to restore them to their Health, as soon as may be, the End of *These INFIRMARIES* is fully answer'd, and the Persons, who support them, have no further Concern: They seem to think it sufficient to say, *Behold, thou art made whole, go thy way*; forgetting that wise and affectionate Addition made by Our Lord, *sin no more, lest a worse Thing come unto thee*: (c) But this must be the Effect of a very superficial Way of Thinking, and the Want of knowing, or considering, how much the Peace and Happiness of *the Life that now is* (d) depends upon the proper Influence of RELIGIOUS Principles: Without this Care, you do but HALF the Work, and, which is more,

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neglect

(a) Prov. iv. 23. (b) Job xxii. 21. (c) John v. 14.  
 (d) 1 Tim. iv. 8.

neglect *the better Part*: (a) If it is your Desire that the Health, to which they are restor'd, may prove a Blessing; if you would reap the Fruit of your own Humanity and Compassion; if you would have them useful in the World, or even grateful to yourselves, you must cultivate a just Sense of RELIGION in their Minds: And may I not add, that there would be a peculiar Inhumanity in intercepting from the Afflicted in this World the reviving Prospects of another: It is therefore, you see, of the utmost Consequence in every Light, that the Offices of Religion should be regularly perform'd, and the Comforts of it constantly dispensed in These *Houses of Mercy*, which by this Means will acquire a juster Claim, a more undisputed Title, to this engaging Appellation. (b)

WHEN Our Blessed Saviour was upon Earth, we read, that *much People follow'd him, because he healed all Manner of Sickness, and all*

(a) Luke x. 42.

(b) I might have added, that all Care of this Kind is peculiarly seasonable at present: The *Common People*, who formerly were, in the main, sober and well-dispos'd, have departed from their antient Decency and Simplicity, and are, to an amazing Degree, profligate. Sobriety, Deference to Superiors, and even a Regard to the Name and Majesty of God, are almost quite laid aside. In short, there is such a plain and barefac'd Contempt of all Laws Divine and Human, as threatens the Happiness and Prosperity of this Nation; for God, whatever Men may imagine, is not an unconcern'd Spectator of what we do. It is of the utmost Consequence to remedy these Evils, because it is impossible for any People to thrive or flourish, where they prevail.

*all Manner of Disease among the People. (a)*

It was this tender and compassionate Care of the Bodies of Men which first drew the Multitude after him: They did not know how soon they might stand in need of the same Goodness and Compassion, which thus dispens'd Ease and Health to all around him: By thus removing their Bodily Infirmities, he gain'd the easier Admission to their Hearts; and there can be no Doubt but that the tender Concern which he express'd for Distress of every Kind, and the gracious Attention which he paid to every Complaint, gave Life and Weight to his Discourses: Accordingly, we find Our Blessed Saviour, after he had reliev'd their Infirmities, and cur'd their Diseases, taking this favourable Opportunity, while they were affected and warm'd with a Sense of the Blessing they had receiv'd, pursuing the Great End of his Coming into the World, and promoting their Eternal Interests; performing the important Cure, in Comparison of which all other were slight and trivial, of rectifying their Opinions and Practices, and forming their Minds upon the noble Principles of True Religion and Solid Virtue.

AND here I must digress a little. If these Accounts of Our Blessed Saviour are true, it is absurd to suppose that such a Friend and Lover of Mankind could intend to impose upon and deceive them; or that He, who

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express'd

express'd such a constant and uniform Compassion for their Bodies, could design to enslave their Minds: And therefore the Arguments of Those, who would represent Our Saviour as an Impostor, labour under this great and apparent Disadvantage, that it is, to the highest Degree, improbable, that a Person, who led a Life so useful and beneficial to the World, should at the same Time mean only to impose upon and enslave it: With what Colour, or even Shadow of Reason, a Deceiver can be suppos'd to act such an open, disinterested Part, will be difficult, very difficult, to say; but how he should have the Power to act such a Part, as was acted by Our Lord and Master, can never be made out in such a Manner as will not reflect upon the Justice and Goodness of God: There would probably have been some unguarded Moments, when the Disguise would have been off, some Appearances of Vanity and Ostentation, some Footsteps of Pride and Ambition would have betray'd themselves; and never was any Life or Conduct more narrowly watch'd than that of Our Blessed Saviour: But there was no one Symptom of Deceit, *neither was Guile found in his Mouth*: (a) All was of a Piece; there was one uninterrupted Course of the truest Benevolence and Disinterestedness; and no Misconstructions, or even Reproaches, could divert him from consulting and promoting,

with

(a) 1 Pet. ii. 22.

with the greatest Consistency and Steadiness, the real Happiness of Mankind. There must surely be a peculiar Injustice and Malignity in aspersing so unblemish'd and faultless a Character.

BUT, to return, in many Charitable Cases, that present themselves to you, you are doubtful as to the Object, whether he really deserves the Relief and Compassion which he solicites; in many you are over-reach'd by a false Shew of Distress; in many you are overcome by Importunity; and in some your Compassion plainly gets the better of your Judgment, and you are carried on by a Kind of good-natur'd Instinct, whilst the Pleasure of Giving is very much pall'd for Want of Choice and Discretion: But here you are sure you are right, as to your Objects, as well as to the Manner of relieving them: Here no Counterfeits dare to intrude, where they are sure of being detected, and oblig'd to give way to real Distress: Here therefore your Charity, like the Dew of Heaven upon *a barren and dry Land, where no Water is*, (a) descends where it is most wanted, in seasonable and refreshing Showers.

WHEN a Limb is broken, or a Constitution *wasted with Pain and Misery*, your Charity cannot err: You know it is usefully employ'd in taking Care of such an Object; and you have the Pleasure of being *satisfied*, that  
you

you are doing real Service, - not only to that particular Person; but to the Community, of which he is at present an useless, and therefore burthensome, Member.

IN short, whatever is of publick Utility should be Matter of publick Concern; but the Strength and Limbs of the Industrious Poor are plainly of publick Utility: It is a wise, and even frugal, as well as charitable, Measure to erect INFIRMARIES for the Poor, where they may find effectual and speedy Help, and consequently be the sooner releas'd from the Necessity they are under of withholding their Proportion of Labour in the Publick Service: But the Uses and Advantages of *These* INFIRMARIES are now so well understood, that it is as difficult to say any thing new upon this Subject, as it is, I hope, needless. Indeed, they plead for themselves in a Manner not to be resisted; there is nothing to be said against them, and every Thing to be said for them: You promote the Happiness of your Country in more Senses than one, you restore declining Strength and declining Virtue: You relieve private Distress, you serve the Publick; and you make one of the best and wisest Uses of the Blessings of Heaven: If Our Compassionate Redemer went about healing all Manner of Sickness, and all Manner of Disease among the People; (a) it is HIS Work that We are engag'd in: It was  
in

(a) Matth. iv. 23.

in this Manner He was employ'd when He *dwelt among us*; (a) and tho' it is not in our Power to say, *I will, be thou clean*; (b) *Arise, take up thy Bed, and walk*; (c) yet, by giving *Medicines to heal their Sickness*, and through the Divine Blessing, we have the Pleasure and the Reward of every Day seeing the *Lame walk*; (d) and Those, who were taken *with divers Diseases and Torments*, releas'd from their *Infirmities* and Pains, and restor'd to perfect Ease.

THE Price of a few of our expensive Pleasures, converted to this pious and excellent Use, may turn to more Account than the Thoughtless and Voluptuous allow themselves Time to consider; and by giving us a Taste of *True Pleasures*, may more effectually secure us against the Snares of *False*. Let us hear the Words of Our Blessed Saviour, which deserve our greatest Attention, *Provide for yourselves Bags which wax not old, a Treasure in the Heavens that faileth not*: (e) And why do we not transfer this Advice to our Pleasures, *Provide yourselves Pleasures*, not such as *are but for a Moment, and perish in the Using*; (f) but such as are rational, and therefore lasting; such, as will not only bear, but grow upon, Reflection; such, as leave no Disgust, or Bitterness, or Satiety behind them; such as are *new to us every Morning*,  
and

(a) John i. 14. (b) Matth. viii. 3. (c) John v. 8.  
(d) Matth. xi. 5. (e) Luke xii. 33. (f) Col. ii. 22.

and can always entertain and satisfy; in a Word, such as, like that Heavenly Virtue which inspires them, *never fail*.

It is on These Occasions, if on any, that Wealth and Affluence are to be envied; for whilst Others must content themselves with doing their *Diligence gladly to give of their Little*; (a) They, *who are rich in this World*, (b) can indulge their generous Sentiments, and can contribute to These Excellent Designs with a Munificence proportion'd to their Usefulness and Importance; and, by making this wise and happy Use of their present uncertain Possessions, secure to themselves *an Inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away*. (c)

(a) Tob. iv. 9. (b) 1 Tim. vi. 17. (c) 1 Pet. i. 4.

*F I N I S.*

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A P P E N D I X.

Containing an

A C C O U N T

O F T H E

Rise, Progress, and Present State

O F T H E

County INFIRMARY

The Manner in which the House-Visitors  
examine.


A List of the Annual Subscribers and Bene-  
factions.

The Number of Patients cur'd from the  
*Opening* of the Infirmary ; ----- and the  
Calculation of Expence for *each* Patient.

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**W**HEREAS several Gentlemen, Clergy, and others, have *from Time to Time* presented the Society with MEDICAL and CHIRURGICAL Books; and as many Persons have such in their Libraries entirely *useless* to themselves, which may be occasionally *serviceable* for the Physicians and Surgeons to consult *on the Spot*, there is a very large and commodious PRESS, *now* fitted up for receiving Benefactions of *this Kind*; the Duplicates will be *exchang'd from Time to Time*, for such Authors as the Gentlemen of the Faculty shall direct; a regular Catalogue will always be kept for the Inspection of such as desire it; and the Names of the Donors, will be properly preserv'd at the Beginning of each Book.

N. B. By the XXVIIIth STATUTE of the Northampton Infirmary, a REPORT is due to the Publick every Year of the Proceedings of the Society; together with a State of the Expences, and of the Number of Patients admitted and discharged — Such an Account therefore is annually printed on a large Sheet of Paper, with a List of the Subscribers and Benefactors annex'd; and may be had gratis, by sending to the County Infirmary in Northampton, or to Mess. Gosling and Bennet, our Present Bankers, at the Three Squirrels in Fleet-Street, London, or they may be brought to them, if requir'd, by the Men who carry the Northampton Mercury.

 Linnen Rags for the Use of the Patients, will always be an acceptable Present.

A N  
A C C O U N T  
O F T H E

Rise, Progress, and Present State

O F T H E

County Infirmary at *Northampton*,

Established by a General and very Great  
Meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, and  
Clergy, on *September 20, 1743.*

**A**S the Rise, Progress, and Success of this Charity amongst us are now so well known in the

*Arguments for this  
Establishment.*

County, this APPENDIX may to SOME, perhaps, seem unnecessary; — yet as it may fall into the Hands of several charitable and well-disposed Persons, who have not yet added their Names to the List of our Subscribers, it is judged not improper on this Occasion briefly to state and recommend to their more attentive Consideration some of the *principal* Motives which prevailed on the Governors of this Charity to engage in so Beneficent a Design, and to continue *thus far* to prosecute it.

The Governors, frequently resident in the Country, could not without Compassion observe how few of the Laborious Poor have Houses fit for a Bed of Sickness,—or even capable of sheltering them from the Inclemency of the Weather. How few of them can be properly attended in their Habitations, such as they are,—being often at a great Distance from each other,—and yet farther from the Professors of Physick and

Surgery, which would make the Charge of Medicine and Attendance utterly insupportable to them.—These melancholy Circumstances naturally suggested the great Usefulness and extensive good Consequences of a County Infirmary, *where only* the Sick and Lame Poor can have the Advantage of *immediate Consultations* in all urgent Cases—of *good and proper Diet*—of the *best Medicines*, and *regularly* administred—of *clean and constant* Attendance by approved Nurses *daily* versed in it—and indeed of all the *desirable* Conveniencies and *expeditious* Helps towards a *safe and speedy* Recovery—Conveniencies and Helps of such a Nature, as, perhaps, few of their Benefactors can obtain, in an *equal* Degree, in Time of their own Sickness.

These Considerations, joined with the remarkable Success that has hitherto attended the several other Infirmarys in this Kingdom, proved a *prevailing* Inducement towards the Establishment of THIS in the Town of *Northampton*.

The Proposals for the Execution of this good Work were made at the *Foundation on Sept.* 20, 1743. Summer Assizes in *July*, 1743, and receiving the *immediate and substantial*

Approbation of the High Sheriff and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it was afterwards agreed to fix a Day for a general Meeting, which was accordingly held on the 20th of *September* following, when, by the unanimous Consent of a very numerous Assembly of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, it was resolved to institute this INFIRMARY, and by their liberal Subscriptions and Benefactions a Sum was raised sufficient to support it.—A large House (capable of containing 80 Beds) with spacious Gardens, was immediately taken in *Northampton*, the Situation of which for Air, as well as for all Sorts of Requisites for an INFIRMARY, is preferable to almost any other in *England*.—— By the *Lady Day* following the House was properly altered and furnished, —— 45 Beds were erected, and the Infirmary accordingly opened for the Reception of Patients.

A Committee of five or more Governors meet every *Saturday* Morning

*Committee.* (being Market-Day) at Eleven o'Clock, to do the Current Business of the Infirmary; —— to receive and examine the Reports of the Visitors; —— to admit and discharge Patients; —— to receive the Complaints and Proposals of all Persons; —— and to prepare such Matters as are proper for the Consideration of General Courts.

Dr. *Stonhouse*, with one of the Surgeons, attends the Committee, as *Receiving Physician*, on one *Saturday*,— *Attendance of Physicians and Surgeons.*  
 Dr. *Mayne* in like Manner on the other, and Dr. *Kimberley*, our Physician extraordinary, gives his Advice when desired on any Emergency.

That the Advantages of a REFORMATORY may as far as possible *Assistance of Clergy.* be added to those of an INFIRMARY, and that the *Spiritual* Good of the Patients (in Obedience to the Injunctions of our most holy Religion) may be consulted as well as their Bodily Relief, the Clergy of *Northampton* attend in their Turns — to visit the Sick ;— to read Prayers in the Wards ;—to preach Sermons *occasionally* ; and to give the Communion at proper Times, (for which Purpose a Chalice and Paten has been presented to the Society by an unknown Benefactor) and Care is taken that Patients of *all* Persuasions shall be attended in the Manner they desire.

No Person is to be admitted a Patient (except in Cases of Accidents, *Admission of Patients.* which are to be taken in at any Hour of the Day and Night, Beds being kept empty for that Purpose) without a Recommendatory Letter, the Form of which is as follows :

To the Governors of the COUNTY INFIRMARY at *Northampton.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Desire you will admit, if a proper Letter of Recommendation, Object of the Charity, with regard to *h* Distemper (being well satisfied *h* is so as to *h* Circumstances) the Bearer A. B. who lives in the Parish of *to be an In or Out-Patient of the County Infirmary.*

And you'll oblige,

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant.

These Recommendatory Letters must be delivered every *Saturday Morning* between Eleven and Twelve o'Clock ; *Time of delivering it.* but no In-Patients (Accidents or Cases admitting of no Delay excepted) can be received unless Fifteen Shillings be deposited, as Caution-Money to indemnify the INFIRMARY from any Charge which may arise from the

the burying or removing them, which Money shall be returned unless the Governors be necessitated to defray the Expences either of Burial or Removal.—Of one recommended to be an Out-Patient no Caution Money is required.

*Methods of Proceed-  
ing when the Infir-  
mary is almost full.*

When there is not Room for all the Patients recommended at once, to be received into the Infirmary, those are taken *in* whose Admission the Committee and receiving Physician are of Opinion will most effectually answer the Ends of the Charity; and the rest, if proper Objects, are admitted as Out-Patients till there is Room for them in the Infirmary.

Most Consumptive and Asthmatick Cases are more capable of Relief as Out-Patients, than *in* the Infirmary.

*Privileges of the  
Recommenders*

Every Subscriber has a Power of recommending one *In* and one *Out*-Patient, for each Guinea of his annual Subscription, but (because of the great Numbers of Contributors) no Subscribers, even tho' of twenty Guineas or upwards, can recommend more than five *In* and five *Out*-Patients within the Year, or have more than that Number at once on the Infirmary Books at any Time.

Every Person who has the Power of recommending an *In*-Patient, may, in lieu of it, at his Option, have the Power of recommending two *Out*-Patients.

*Caution against Re-  
commending improper  
Persons.*

To prevent even *the least Suspicion* of Abuse in this *well-constituted* Charity, it is hoped that Gentlemen will take care to recommend only such Patients as are proper Objects for the Infirmary, with regard to their CIRCUMSTANCES, and that they be VERY CAREFUL in their Inquiries (it being contrary to our Design to relieve those *who are able to pay for their Cure*) and at the same Time 'twill be an Injury to the Gentlemen of the Faculty, whose Care and Attendance *gratis* we most thankfully acknowledge,—but with regard to their DISTEMPERS, it must always be left to the Judgment of the *receiving Physician*, whether they be *proper* Objects (according to the Limitations of our Statutes) who is to determine likewise whether they are to be admitted as *In* or *Out*-Patients; and 'tis presumed that no Governor can be so *unreasonable* as to take the Physician's Decision amiss, — upon whose *Integrity* and *Judgment* we must *entirely* depend, not only as we think such Gentlemen *incapable* of abusing the Trust we repose in them, but as it would be *apparently* unjustifiable for us to pretend to judge of the *Nature*

of Diseases, and the *Probability* of their being *reliev'd* by the Gentlemen of the Profession.

By these Regulations, and encouraged by the Care and Liberality of so many Subscribers and Benefactors, this

*Conclusion.*

Undertaking has been pursued thus far with such extraordinary Success: But above all, as it is so visibly supported by the BLESSING OF GOD, we hope, and believe it will continue *for Ages*, to promote HIS Glory, and be to Numbers of Poor yet unborn a Source of Health to the Soul as well as the Body.

*The House-Visitors Office being of so great Importance to the Management of the Charity, we have here subjoined an Account of it, and so much the rather as it contains a Recapitulation of the chief Rules, on which the Domestick Order of the Infirmary depends.*

**I**N order most effectually to answer the Ends of the Charity, and to prevent (as far as in us lies) even the *least* Mismanagement or Neglect from any Quarter whatsoever, two Contributors are appointed, at *every* Weekly Board, to visit the House, together or by Turns, once every Day, for the ensuing Week, in Course, as they stand in the List *alphabetically*: And they have Notice given them by the subsequent *Printed* † Letter (signed by the Chairman of the *Weekly* Board) but provided *such* Persons cannot serve, the Committee appoints the *next* in Order in *their* stead: And if *one* or *both* of these should at any Time be *indisposed*, or, from any *other* Cause, not be able to attend, he or they have Power to appoint, *in Writing*, some other Contributor or Contributors, to officiate in *his* or *their* stead.

† *The Form of the Letter sent to the HOUSE-VISITORS.*

S I R,

**T**HE Committee have nominated you (according to your Turn in the alphabetical List) one of the House-Visitors for the ensuing Week, and Mr. your Associate.

As the Oeconomy and Credit of the Infirmary are greatly dependent upon the daily Attendance of the House-Visitors, and their particular Inquiries, (as specified in the RULES) you are earnestly desired to discharge this important Office with great Exactness; and, if absolutely prevented by Business, Sickness, &c. to appoint another Contributor in your stead.

Chairman of the Committee now sitting.

Secretary.

County INFIRMARY in Northampton,

174

The House-Visitors are to make the following Enquiries, viz.

1. *Whether Prayers have been duly read?*
2. *Whether any of the In or Out-Patients, or Servants, have been guilty of Cursing, Swearing, Drinking, abusive or indecent Language, or any other disorderly Behaviour?*
3. *Whether the Patients have been well and orderly attended, by the Physicians and Surgeons, as well as by the Apothecary, Nurses, and Servants?*
4. *Whether the Provisions are good, have been duly weighed, and distributed according to the Rules of the Infirmary; and whether proper Entrances have been regularly made relating to these Particulars?*
5. *Whether the Matron see that the Gates are opened and locked up at the Times appointed, and take the Keys into her own Custody?*
6. *Whether she follow the Directions given Her when any of the Visitors fail in their Attendance?*
7. *Whether She take care that the Rules of the Infirmary be observed, and publickly read in the Wards every Sunday Morning, and see that all the Patients are in their respective Wards every Morning and Evening?*
8. *Whether all the Patients (except those ordered to the contrary by their Physician or Surgeon) arise at Seven in the Summer, and Eight in the Winter, and go to Bed at Ten in the Summer, and Nine in the Winter?*

9. *Whether*

9. *Whether the Apothecary go into the Wards every Morning, and inquire into the State of the Patients Health, and make a daily Report of the State thereof to the Physicians in Ordinary at the Time and Place by them appointed?*
10. *Whether the Apothecary has receiv'd any Money, and of whom, for the Use of the Sweating Chair, or Hot and Cold Bath; and whether the Patients have been interrupted at their appointed Hours of Bathing or Sweating by the Admission of any Stranger?*
11. *Whether He be absent himself from the Infirmary above two Hours at a Time without Leave, or for any less Time, without acquainting the Matron where He is to be found?*
12. *Whether the Cook has dress'd the Provisions neatly, and pursuant to the Rules of the particular Diet, as directed by the Physicians?*
13. *Whether the Nurses, Cook, and other Servants dine together at the stated Hour, clean the Wards and serve up the Breakfasts at the Times appointed?*
14. *Whether the Porter suffer any of the In-Patients to go out without Leave from the Physicians?*
15. *Whether He ever let in any Stranger without acquainting the Matron?*
16. *Whether any Liquors or Eatables are ever carried out of the Infirmary, or brought in to the Patients?*
17. *Whether any of the Men Patients go into the Women's Wards, or Women into the Men's, without Permission of the Matron; or whether any Patients are known to be guilty of Misbehaviour either in the Infirmary or out of it?*
18. *Whether any other Offence has been committed against the Rules and Orders of the Infirmary?*

These House-Visitors walk daily thro' all the Wards in the Infirmary with white Wands in their Hands, by Way of Distinction; (to the End that on their Appearance the Patients may immediately stand by the Side of their respective Beds) and whilst they examine the Patients, they order the Nurses and Servants to *withdraw*; and they afterwards call the other Servants, together with the Apothecary and Matron, before them into the Board Room, and make the same Enquiries of them: And then they *forthwith* enter their Reports on these Heads in the House-Visitor's Book, which is constantly laid before the Committee every Saturday.


N. B. As we have good Reason to hope that Several may be disposed to contribute to the Support of the Infirmary by their last Will and Testament, we have thought fit to publish the following Form :

Item, *I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the Sum of*  
*upon Trust, and to the Intent that they,*  
*or either of them, do pay the same to the Treasurer, or Treasurers, for the Time being, of a Society who now call themselves the Governors of the County Infirmary at Northampton ;*  
*which said Sum of* *I desire may be*  
*applied towards carrying on the charitable Designs of the said Society.*

¶ The Purchase and Settlement  
 of the Infirmary House in proper  
 Trustees for the Benefit of this Charity, which have been accidentally retarded, is now compleated: But the Benefactions given for that Purpose falling short of the 750*l.* agreed to be paid for it, by the Sum of 128*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*  $\frac{3}{4}$ , the Governors have been obliged to advance this Deficiency out of the Monies given for the Support of our Patients: And as there are several Parishes in which Collections have not been yet made, or from which they have not been returned, so we must renew our Request to the Clergymen of such Parishes, that they would please to attend to the Dispatch of this Affair as soon as possible, and to send the Money (which is or may be collected) to Mr. Alderman Woolston, our Treasurer, in Northampton, or to John Pennington, Esq; Register, at the next Visitation; and thereby enable us to replace to our Common Stock the above Sum of 128*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*  $\frac{3}{4}$ , borrowed out of it as aforesaid; and to reprint and regularly enter an exact List and Account of such our Benefactors, and the Sums by them respectively given, amongst our other Benefactions.

A LIST

A  
L I S T  
O F T H E  
A N N U A L S U B S C R I B E R S.

 *Those who have increas'd their Subscriptions, are distinguish'd by Italicks; those mark'd with a Star, are the Twelve chosen for the ensuing Year (according to the Tenth Statute) Members of the Standing Committee; and the Date of the Year shews the Time from which each Subscription commenc'd.*

The Most Noble JOHN, Duke of *Montagu*,  
Grand Visitor.

The Right Honourable JAMES, Earl of  
*Northampton*, Perpetual President.

*Five Guineas and upwards.*

|      | A   | l.   | s.   | d. |
|------|---|------|------|----|
| 1743 | <b>M</b> R S. Arundell, <i>Stoke-Park</i>                     | 15   | 15   | 0  |
|      | B   |      |      |    |
| 1743 | Richard Backwell, Esq; <i>Great Billing</i>                   | 5    | 5    | 0  |
|      | C   |      |      |    |
| 1743 | Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan, <i>Deane</i>                 | 21   | 0    | 0  |
| 1743 | Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cullen, <i>Rushton</i>               | 5    | 5    | 0  |
| 1743 | Hon. George Compton, Esq; (Member for<br><i>Northampton</i> ) | 5    | 5    | 0  |
| 1743 | Thomas Clendon, Esq; <i>Mears-Ashby</i>                       | 5    | 5    | 0  |
|      | b   |      |      |    |
|      |   | 1743 | Tho- |    |

|      |   |   |   |   |   |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1743 | Thomas Cartwright, Esq; <i>Aynho</i> (Member for the County) deceas'd | } | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1743 | William Cartwright, Esq; <i>Aynho</i>                                 |   | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1743 | Miss Cartwright   |   | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1748 | Mrs. Cartwright   |   | 5 | 5 | 0 |

D

|      |   |  |   |   |   |
|------|---|--|---|---|---|
| 1743 | Rev. Sir John Dolben, Bart. <i>Thingdon</i> |  | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1743 | Sir Thomas Drury, Bart. <i>Overstone</i>    |  | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1743 | Revd. Dr. Doddridge, <i>Northampton</i>     |  | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1748 | William Dolben, Esq; <i>Thingdon</i>        |  | 5 | 5 | 0 |

F

|      |  |  |    |    |   |
|------|--|--|----|----|---|
| 1743 | Right Hon. Earl Fitz-Williams, <i>Milton</i> |  | 10 | 10 | 0 |
|------|--|--|----|----|---|

G

|      |   |   |    |    |   |
|------|---|---|----|----|---|
| 1743 | His Grace the Duke of Grafton, <i>Grafton-Regis</i> | } | 21 | 0  | 0 |
| 1743 | Lady Betty Germain, <i>Drayton</i>                  |   | 10 | 10 | 0 |

H

|      |   |  |    |    |   |
|------|---|--|----|----|---|
| 1743 | Right Hon. Earl of Halifax, <i>Horton</i>     |  | 21 | 0  | 0 |
| 1743 | Right Hon. Countess of Halifax                |  | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 1743 | Right Hon. Lord Viscount Hatton, <i>Kirby</i> |  | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1743 | William Hanbury, Esq; <i>Kelmarsh</i>         |  | 5  | 5  | 0 |

I

|      |  |   |   |   |   |
|------|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1743 | Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. (Member for the County) <i>Lampert</i> | } | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1743 | Sir Wm. Irby, Bart. <i>Whiston</i>                             |   | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1743 | Joseph Jekyll, Esq; <i>Dallington</i>                          |   | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1743 | Sir Charles Wake Jones, Bart. <i>Courten-Hall</i>              |   | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1743 | Ambrose Isted, Esq; <i>Eton</i>                                |   | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1743 | Mrs. Ann Isted, <i>Northampton</i>                             |   | 5 | 5 | 0 |

K

|      |  |   |   |   |   |
|------|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1743 | Valentine Knightley, Esq; (Member for the County) <i>Fausley</i> | } | 5 | 5 | 0 |
|------|--|---|---|---|---|

M

|      |   |   |    |   |   |
|------|---|---|----|---|---|
| 1743 | His Grace the Duke of Montagu, (Grand Visitor) <i>Boughton</i>      | } | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 1743 | His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, <i>Blenheim</i>                  | } | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 1743 | Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham, <i>Great Harrowden</i>        | } | 5  | 5 | 0 |
| 1743 | Tho. Medlycote, Esq; <i>Cottingham</i>                              |   | 5  | 5 | 0 |
| 1743 | George Montagu, Esq; (Member for Northampton) <i>Windsor, Berks</i> | } | 5  | 5 | 0 |

N

|      |  |   |    |   |   |
|------|--|---|----|---|---|
| 1743 | Right Hon. Earl of Northampton, (Perpetual President of the Hospital, and Recorder of Northampton) <i>Castle-Ashby</i> | } | 21 | 0 | 0 |
|------|--|---|----|---|---|

1743 Right

[ 11 ]

|      |  |   |    |    |   |
|------|--|---|----|----|---|
| 1743 | Right Hon. Lord North and Guildford,<br><i>Wroxton, Oxfordshire</i>  | } | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1743 | Rev. Dr. Newton, Principal of <i>Hertford</i><br><i>College, Oxford</i>  | } | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| O    |  |   |    |    |   |
| 1743 | John Orlebar, Esq; <i>Hinwicke, Bedfordshire</i>   |   | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| P    |  |   |    |    |   |
| 1743 | Right Hon. Earl of Pomfret, <i>Easton Neston</i>   |   | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 1743 | Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston,<br><i>Great Houghton</i>  | } | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1743 | Mr. John Palmer, <i>Eaton</i>  |   | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1747 | Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of <i>Peterborough</i>  |   | 6  | 6  | 0 |
| S    |  |   |    |    |   |
| 1743 | Right Hon. the Earl of Strafford, <i>Boughton</i>  |   | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1743 | Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, <i>Sturt-</i><br><i>lowe, Huntingdonshire</i>                                 | } | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1743 | Thomas Samwell, Esq; <i>Upton</i>  |   | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1743 | Wm. Stratford, L. L. D. (Commissary of<br>the Archdeaconry of <i>Richmond, Yorkshire</i> )<br><i>Lancaster</i> | } | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1744 | John Shipton, Esq; <i>Wollaston, deceas'd</i>  |   | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1748 | Mrs. Shipton, <i>Woollaston</i>  |   | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| T    |  |   |    |    |   |
| 1743 | Right Hon. the Earl of Thanet, <i>Newbottle</i>  |   | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1743 | John Harvey-Thursby, Esq; <i>Abington</i>  |   | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| W    |  |   |    |    |   |
| 1743 | Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea and<br><i>Nottingham, Burleigh, Rutland</i>                                  | } | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1743 | Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Willes, <i>Astrop</i>  |   | 5  | 5  | 0 |
| 1743 | Mrs. Ward, <i>Aynho</i>  |   | 5  | 5  | 0 |

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404 1 0

N. B. All who subscribe five Pounds and upwards are standing Members of the Committee; and the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital, for the Time being, are Governors with the same Privileges at the four Stated Courts.

*Three Guineas.*

- L
- 1748 **L** A D Y Langham, *Cottesbrock*
- M
- 1747 Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Malpas, *Delapree*
- R
- 1747 Justinian Rainsford, Esq; *Brixworth*
- 1747 John Robinson, Esq; *Cransley*
- S
- 1743 Sir Thomas Samwell, Bart. *Bradwin*

15 15 0

*Two Guineas*

- 1743 **M** R. William Atkins, Northampton
- B
- 1743 J. Blencowe Esq; *Marston St. Lawrence*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Baron, *Pattishall*
- 1744 Rev. Dr. Brown, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, and  
Master of University College, *Oxon*
- C
- 1743 Nathaniel Castleton, Esq; *Pitchley*
- 1743 Rev. Dr. Crane, *Hardingstone*
- 1746 George Freeman Cunningham, Esq; *Northampton*
- D
- 1743 Sir John Dryden, Bart. *Cannons-Abbey*
- 1743 Mrs. Elizabeth Dolben, *Thingdon*
- 1743 Mr. William Dicey, *Northampton*
- 1744 Sir Henry D'Anvers, *Culworth*
- E
- 1743 Justinian Ekins, Esq; *Weston-Farvel*
- F
- 1744 William Fabian, Esq; Surgeon and Man-Midwife,  
Mayor of *Northampton*
- G
- 1743 Mrs. Gilman, *Daventry*
- H
- 1743 Charles Hosier, Esq; *Wicken*
- 1743 \* Mr. Benjamin Hill, *Northampton*
- 1743 \* Mr. Thomas Holmes, *ditto*

1743 Mr.

- 1743 Mr. Samuel Hartshorn, Attorney at Law, *Northampton*  
 1744 George Hill, Esq; *Rothwell*

I

- 1743 Lady Isham, *Lampport*, deceas'd  
 1743 Rev. Dr. Isham, Rector of *Linc. Coll. Oxon.*  
 1743 Rich. Jennings, Esq, *Weston by Weedon*

K

- 1743 Charles Kimberley, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to  
 the County-Infirmery

L

- 1743 Thomas Langton, Esq; *Teaton*  
 1743 William Loveday, Esq; *Brackley*, deceas'd  
 1743 Mrs. Loveday, *Brackley*  
 1743 Mrs. *Lancaster*, *Northampton*

M

- 1743 Right Hon. Lady Ann Montagu, *London*  
 1743 Rev. Dr. Mather, Rector of *Helmdon*, President of Cor-  
 pus-Christi-College, *Oxford*, deceas'd  
 1745 Rev. Dr. James Musgrave, L. L. D.

P

- 1743 John Parkhurst, Esq; *Catesby*  
 1743 Mrs. Palmer, *Eaton*  
 1747 John Pennington, Esq; Register, *Northampton*

R

- 1743 Anthony Reynolds, Esq; (Master of St. John's Hospi-  
 tal, *Northampton*)  
 1743 Mr. Francis Robinson, *Willby*  
 1748 Thomas Rea, Esq; *London*

S

- 1744 Mrs. Snooke, *London*  
 1747 Rev. Mr. Sone, *Wharkton*

T

- 1743 Thomas Thornton, Esq; *Brockball*  
 1743 Bartholomew Tate, Esq; *Delapree*  
 1744 Rev. Dr. Trimnell, Archdeacon of *Leicester*

U

- 1744 Unknown Hand, by Mr. Ward, *Helliwell*  
 1747 Ditto, by William Cartwright, Esq;  
 1747 Ditto, by the Rev. Dr. Doddridge  
 1748 Ditto, by Mr. Alderman Woolston, Treasurer

W

- 1743 \* Thomas Ward, Esq; *Houghton*  
 1743 John Woodhull, Esq; *Thenford*  
 1743 Hon. Col. Whitworth, *Sholebrooke Lodge*  
 1743 \* Rev. Mr. Whalley, *Eaton*

1743 Mr.

- 1743 Mr. Jonathan Warner, *Northampton*, deceas'd  
 1743 Mr. Alderman Woolston, Treasurer, *Northampton*  
 1743 \* Rev. Mr. Willis, *Little Billing*  
 Y  
 1743 Rev. Dr. Yarborough, Principal of *Brazen-Nose Col-  
 lege, Oxford*

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III 6 0

N. B. No Subscriber of less than two Pounds is a Governor  
 in any Hospital yet established.

---

One Guinea.

A

- 1743 R E V. Mr. Austin, *Grafton*  
 1743 Rev. Mr. Allicocke, *Lamport*  
 1743 Rev. Mr. Adams, *Preston*  
 1743 Dr. Adams, *Daventry*, deceas'd  
 1743 Mr. Ald. Paul Agutter, *Northampton*  
 1743 Mr. Henry Abraham, *Purston*  
 1743 Rev. Mr. Allen, *Kettering*  
 1745 Rev. Mr. Affleck, *Thingdon*  
 1746 \* Mr. James Agutter, sen. *Northampton*  
 1746 Mr. James Agutter, jun. Wine Merchant at *Northampton*  
 1748 Mr. Samuel Avery, *Northampton*  
 1748 Charles Allicock, Esq; *Loddington*

B

- 1743 Dr. Ernle Bertie, (Deputy Recorder of *Northampton*)  
 1743 Wheeler Brooke, Esq; *Oakley*  
 1743 Major John Ball, *Dingley*  
 1743 Mr. Charles Brafield, *Blisworth*  
 1743 Mrs. Bell, *Hampstead, Middlesex*  
 1743 Mr. Francis Burton, *Aynho*  
 1743 Mr. Arthur Brookes, *Kettering*  
 1743 Mr. Thomas Breton, Apothecary, *Northampton*  
 1743 Mr. Thomas Barnes, *Ditto*  
 1743 Mr. William Butlin, *Ditto*  
 1743 Mr. John Barker, *Eaton*  
 1743 Rev. Mr. Francis Baker, Vicar of *Starlon*.  
 1743 Mr. Alderman Baily, *Northampton*  
 1743 Mr. Edward Binyon, *Ditto*  
 1745 Mrs. Blis, *Northampton*  
 1747 Rev. Mr. Bunbury, *Hargrave*

1743 Mrs.

C

- 1743 Mrs. Mary Calamy, *Harborough, Leicestershire*
- 1743 Mrs. Sarah Calamy, *Ditto*
- 1743 Edward Clerke, Esq; *Watford*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Clarke, *Northampton*, deceas'd
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Clendon, *Harlestone*
- 1743 Mr. Thomas Cooper, sen. *Northampton*
- 1744 Rev. Mr. Conant, *Hastingleigh in Kent*
- 1745 Mr. Sloswick Carr, at the Red-Lyon Inn, *Northampton*
- 1745 Mr. Tresham Chapman, *Woud*
- 1747 Thomas Caldecott, Esq; Recorder of *Daventry*
- 1747 Mr. William. Campion, *Holcott*

D

- 1743 Mrs. D'Anvers, *Thorpe Mandeville*
- 1743 Mr. William Davis, *Towcester*
- 1743 Mr. Joseph Daniel, *Northampton*
- 1746 Mr. Robert Dicey, Bookseller and Stationer, *Northampton*

E

- 1743 Mrs. Ekins, *Wellingborough*, deceas'd
- 1746 Mr. George Ecton, *Northampton*

F

- 1743 Charles Fox, Esq; *Chalcomb*
- 1743 Mrs. Eliz. Freeman, *Wellingborough*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Floyd, *Daventry*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Augustine Fish, *Sywell*
- 1743 Mr. Thomas Flether, *Duncott*
- 1743 Mr. Alderman Farrin, *Northampton*
- 1744 John Frederick, Esq; *Wellingborough*
- 1745 Mr. Jeffery Fisher, Bone-Setter, *Archeſter*

G

- 1743 Rev. Dr. Rich. Grey, Rector of *Hinton*,—Prebendary of *St. Paul's*—Commissary and Official of *Leicester*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Garnet, *Middleton Cheney*
- 1743 John Goodday, Esq; *Bradwell Hall, Bucks*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Grant, *Wellingborough*
- 1743 Mr. Thomas Goodwin, *Northampton*
- 1743 Mr. William Goodchild, *Towcester*
- 1743 Mr. Charles Gibbs, *Ditto*
- 1743 \* Mr. Alderman Gibson, *Northampton*
- 1743 Mr. Francis Giffard, *Northampton*
- 1744 Mr. John Guillon, *Wellingborough*
- 1748 Rev. Dr. Green, *Aſton-le-Wall*

H

- 1743 Rev. Mr. Holme, (Rector of *Wilden*) *Wellingborough*
- 1743 Timothy Harris, Esq; *Brackley*

1743 Mr.

- 1743 Mr. William Hartley, *Gayton*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Hunt, *Stoke-Doyle*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Nath. Heyrick, *Loddington*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Horton, *Guilsborough*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Herbert, *King's Sutton*
- 1743 Mr. Hartwell, at the Angel Inn, *Wellingborough*
- 1743 Mrs Hodges, *Soulgrave*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Hervey, jun. *Collingtree*
- 1743 Samuel Harding, Esq; *Brackley*
- 1743 Mrs. Eleanor Hartnell, *Kingshorp*
- 1743 Mr. John Hanwell, *Long-Buckby*
- 1744 Rev. Mr. Hargrave, *Nether Heyford*
- 1744 Mr. Alderman Hayes, *Northampton*, deceas'd
- 1745 Mrs. Harding, *Rushton*
- 1747 Mr. Richard Hall, *East Haddon*
- 1748 Mr. Nath. Pargiter Humfries, *Thorp Mandeville*
- 1748 Rev. Mr. Tho. Hartley, Rector of *Winstwick*

I

- 1743 Mrs. Mary Isted, *Northampton*
- 1743 Mrs. Philippa Isted, *Ditto*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Jackson, *Rushton*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Jackson, *Green's Norton*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Jephcott, *Kislingbury*
- 1743 Mr. Alderman Jeffcutt, *Northampton*

K

- 1743 Rev. Dr. Knowler, *Boddington*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Keynton, *Bugbrook*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. King, *Welford*
- 1743 Mr. Benjamin Knott, *Northampton*
- 1743 Mrs. Knapp, *Ditto*
- 1747 Mr. Kent, Fishmonger, *Temple Bar, London*

L

- 1743 Mr. John Lucas, Fellow of All-Souls College, *Oxford*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Leigh, *Stoke-Bruerne*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Lye, *Yardley Hastings*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Locock, *Northampton*
- 1743 Mr. Samuel Leeke, *Litchborough*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Lloyd, *Craughton*
- 1746 Rev. Mr. Lloyd, *Stow nine Churches*
- 1748 Mrs. Langham, *Mears Asby*

M

- 1743 Edward Maunsel, Esq; *Thorpe-Malsor*
- 1743 Rev. Mr. Mapletoft, *Byfield*
- 1743 Mr. Maul, *Wellingborough*
- 1743 Mr. William Manning, *Northampton*

1743 Rev.

- 1743 Rev. Mr. Mayo, *Brington*  
1743 Rev. Mr. Maul, *Castle Ashby*

N

- 1743 Rev. Mr. Nixon, *Easton Neston*  
1743 Mrs. Norris, *Welford*  
1743 Mr. Alderman Newcome, *Northampton*

P

- 1743 Nath. Peirce, Esq; *Chappel-Brampton*  
1743 Mrs. Ann Palmer, *Eaton*  
1743 Mrs. Palmer, *Hampstead, Middlesex*  
1743 \* Rev. Mr. James Pasham, *Dallington*  
1743 Mr. John Pinkard, *Northampton*  
1743 Rev. Mr. Poulton, *Islip*  
1743 Rev. Mr. Parr, *Woud*  
1743 Parish of *Rothersthorp*, by Mark Howes  
1743 Parish of *Silverston*  
1744 Rev. Dr. Pemberton, *Culworth*  
1745 Parish of *Kingssthorp*  
1746 Rev. Mr. Pennington, *Huntingdon*

R

- 1743 Christopher Rigby, Esq; *Cosgrave*  
1743 Rev. Mr. Ruffel, *Souldern, Oxfordshire*  
1743 Rev. Mr. Rodd, *Towcester*  
1743 Rev. Mr. Daniel Rushworth, *Northampton*  
1743 Mr. Valentine Roberts, *Ditto*  
1743 Mr. Timothy Rogers, *Ditto*  
1743 Mr. Joshua Remmington, *Ditto*  
1743 Miss Rogers, *Wellingborough*  
1744 \* Mr. Thomas Richards, *Northampton*  
1747 Mr. Joseph Robinson, Post-Master, at the Peacock Inn,  
*Northampton*

P

- 1748 Mr. Roberts, Surgeon and Man-Midwife, *Thurnby*

S

- 1743 Mrs. Stonhouse, *Northampton*, deceased  
1743 Mr. Samuel Shepherd, *Bradwell, Bucks*  
1743 Rev. Mr. Sheppard, *Brockhall*  
1743 Rev. Mr. Spateman, *Whilton*  
1743 \* Rev. Mr. Scott, *Wootton*  
1743 Rev. Mr. Spenser, *Chipping-Warden*  
1743 Mr. Edward Sawbridge, *Daventry*  
1743 Mrs. Sparkes, *Wellingborough*  
1743 Mr. Smith, *Daventry*  
1743 Mr. John Smith, *Northampton*  
1743 Mr. Joseph Stephenson, *Yardly-Chase*  
1743 Mr. Hugh Sharp, *Northampton*

C

1743 Society

1743 Society belonging to the White-Hart in Cotton End  
near *Northampton*

1744 Mr. Thomas Squires, *Thrapston*

1744 Mrs. Saunderfon, *Moulton*

1745 Society at the Shoulder of Mutton, *Northampton*

1745 Mr. Wm. Smart, Bookseller and Stationer, *Northampton*

1745 Rev. Mr. Sharpe, *Wellingborough*

T

1743 Mr. Henry Thornton, *Towcester*

1743 Rev. Mr. Thompson, *Cosgrave*

1743 Mr. Thomas Taylor, *Wellingborough*

1743 Mr. Thomas Treslove, *Northampton*

1743 Dr. Andrew Tryst, *Banbury*

1744 Rev. Mr. Taylor, *Daventry*

1745 Mr. George Thompson, *Northampton*

1748 Rev. Mr. George Tims, *Harpool*

U

1746 Unknown, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, L. L. B.

1747 Mrs. Jane Vinter, *Northampton*

W

1743 Mrs. Wykes, *Hazelbeach*, deceas'd

1743 \* Richard Woodford, Esq; *Northampton*

1743 Rev. Mr. John Woodford, *Pisford*

1743 Rev. Mr. Benj. Warren, *Bugbrooke*

1743 Mrs. Rebecca Woolston, *Northampton*

1743 Mr. John Warner, *Kettering*

1743 Mr. John Watkins, *Aynho*

1743 Mr. Watts, *Brackley*

1743 Mr. John Waters, *Daventry*

1743 Mr. James Whiting, *Harlestone*

1743 Thomas Ward, Esq, *Guisborough*

1743 Mr. Welchman, Attorney at Law, *Brackley*

1743 \* Mr. James Woolston, Attorney at Law, *Northampton*

1745 Mrs. Woodford, *Northampton*

1745 Mr. John Woolston, *Ditto*

1746 Mr. James Williamson, *Ditto*

1747 Mrs. Walford, *Daventry*

Y

1743 Rev. Mr. Yates, *Whittlebury*

1743 Mr. Thomas Yeoman, *Northampton*

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192 3 0

Total of Annual Subscriptions

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723 5 0

*This*

*This LIST can never be very exact, nor tally with the Cash-Account, from the Deaths of some of the SUBSCRIBERS, and Arrears due from others. But if any GENTLEMAN'S Subscription be mistaken, or NAME accidentally omitted in this LIST, he is desir'd to certify it to Mr. Treasurer WOOLSTON, that it may be set Right in his Books.*

*The SUBSCRIBERS are desired to remember,*

That no one can have a Right to recommend a Patient, 'till he has contributed to the Relief of such Patient, by the Payment of his Subscription *before-hand*; without which, the Patient would not be relieved at his Expence: And therefore the Governors earnestly intreat them to consider, how much the Good of the Charity depends upon the ordering the Payment of their Subscriptions (to the Treasurer at the County Hospital, or at his House in *Northampton*, or Mess. *Gosling and Bennett*, our present Bankers, in *Fleet-Street, London*) on or before the *First Day of September* (to which Time the annual Accounts are carried). This will always be thankfully acknowledged as a valuable Circumstance in their Contributions, because it will save the Trouble and Expence of a Collection (that will otherwise become necessary) and ease the Governors, immediately concerned, of that Part of their Business, which otherwise must be very troublesome and vexatious to them.—

*N. B.* Whoever subscribes after the *Second Day in September*, He shall have it in his Option (and is desired to declare at the Time of Subscribing, that all Misunderstanding may be prevented) whether his Subscription shall be deemed to commence from the preceding or following *September*.

1745 Mr. Alderman *Joseph Woolston* of *Northampton*,  
Treasurer.

|      |   |                            |   |
|------|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1743 | Dr. Charles Kimberley,<br><i>ex Æde Christi, Oxon.</i>      | } Physician Extraordinary. | } Who<br>have all<br>engag'd<br>to attend<br>Gratis,<br>for the<br>ensuing<br>Year. |
| 1743 | Dr. James Stonhouse<br><i>e Coll. Div. Job. Bapt. Oxon.</i> |                            |   |
| 1743 | Dr. Samuel Mayne,<br><i>e Coll. Exon. Oxon.</i>             | } Physicians in Ordinary.  |   |
| 1743 | Mr. Alderman Charles Lyon,                                  |                            |   |
| 1743 | Mr. Edward Litchfield,                                      | } Surgeons.                |   |

Mr. John Davies, *Apothecary*.

Mr. Henry Woolley, (Bookseller and Stationer) *Secretary*.

Mrs. Esther White, *Matron*.

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A  
L I S T  
OF THE  
BENEFACTIONS  
AND  
L E G A C I E S

Given between the 1<sup>st</sup> of *September*, 1747,  
and the 1<sup>st</sup> of *September*, 1748.

(Exclusive of the SUBSCRIBERS towards the  
Purchase of the INFIRMARY HOUSE.)

|                 |   |   |     |     |
|-----------------|---|---|-----|-----|
| <sup>1747</sup> |   |   |     |     |
| <i>Sept.</i> 1. | UNKNOWN Person, by the  | } | 1   | 1 0 |
|                 | Rev. Dr. Doddridge  |   |     |     |
| <i>Dec.</i> 26. | A Legacy by Mrs. Eleanor Page,                                  | } | 20  | 0 0 |
|                 | <i>Harleston</i> , paid by Mr. Benj. Welt                       |   |     |     |
| <sup>1748</sup> |   |   |     |     |
| <i>May</i> 28.  | Mrs Bosanquet, a Benefaction of                                 |   | 20  | 0 0 |
| <i>June</i> 18. | A Legacy by Mrs. Eliz. Crisp, late                              | } | 200 | 0 0 |
|                 | of <i>Dornford, Oxfordshire</i> , paid by William Sotheby, Esq; |   |     |     |

A LIST

A LIST of such BENEFACTORS, as by the Rules are entitled to be GOVERNORS for Life, and have Power to recommend the same Number of Patients as the Subscribers of Five Guineas.

N. B. *It is directed by our Statutes, that no Benefactor of any less Sum than FIFTY Pounds, given at one Time, shall ever be invested with the Privileges of five Guineas Subscribers.*

|      |  |     |    |   |
|------|--|-----|----|---|
| 1743 | William Cartwright, Esq; <i>Aynho</i>  | 52  | 10 | 0 |
| 1743 | Rev. Richard Newton, S. T. P. Principal of <i>Hertford-College, Oxford</i> (being Part of the Charity Money left to his Disposal by Knightly D'Anvers, Esq;) | 50  | 0  | 0 |
| 1746 | * Mrs Elwes, <i>Chiswick</i> , by Mr. John Palmer of <i>Eaton</i>  | 200 | 0  | 0 |
| 1746 | * William Stratford, L. L. D. (Commissary of the Arch-Deaconry of <i>Richmond</i> in <i>Yorkshire</i> ) <i>Lancaster</i>                                     | 100 | 0  | 0 |
| 1746 | Unknown Person, by James Stonhouse, M. D. Physician in Ordinary to the County Hospital   | 50  | 0  | 0 |

\* \* \* *The above Benefactions of 300 l. mark'd thus \* were in January and June last vested in the Purchase of 300 l. Old South-Sea Annuities, and transferred to Mr. Francis Gosling, for the Use of the Hospital.*

N. B. As the principal Governors have a Right to act at all Boards, and to enquire into all the Affairs of the Society, they are hereby desired to make frequent Use of this Power, and assured that their Presence to this Purpose is considered as a valuable Addition to their Charity. And to prevent Uncertainty and Confusion in the Estimate of our Revenue and Accounts, and in order to supply the current Expence, *it was ordered* by a General Court, that the following Circular Letter should be sent by every Quarterly Court to those whose Subscriptions are in Arrear, which it is hoped no Subscriber can take amiss, in as much as the Consent of every one of them to be thus reminded is included in the Act of their Representatives, the General Board, who made this Order.

S I R,

S I R,

**I**N Compliance with the Rules of this Hospital, I am to acquaint you, that it appears by our Secretary's Books, that your      Years Subscription of      Guineas per Annum, payable on the first of September last, has not yet been receiv'd. It is therefore the Request of this Quarterly Court, (as they hope for the Continuance of your Favour) that you would please to pay it to Mr. Alderman Woolton of Northampton, the present Treasurer; or to Mess. Gosling and Bennet, our present Bankers, in Fleet Street, London; and excuse this Application, as it is the constant Usage of other INFIRMARIES in the like Case.

Sign'd by the Chairman of the Quarterly Court.

Sign'd, HENRY WOOLLEY, Secretary.

It is taken for granted, (as usual in all other Infirmaryes) that every Subscriber will *continue* his Subscription for the ensuing Year, who has not sent a Notice to the contrary in Writing, to the Committee at the Infirmary, before the first Day of September.

It has pleas'd God to bless us with such Success, that several distressed Objects (some of them even from the Neighbourhood of *Peterborough*, *Oundle* and *Stamford* in the *Eastern*, and from *Brackley* in the *Western* Division of the County) have been perfectly C U R E D, and from labouring under the Oppression of some of the most inveterate Diseases) even of 15 or 20 Years standing) and unhappy Accidents, have been reinstated in their honest and industrious Capacities of Working; whereby the Publick again enjoy the Benefit of their Labour, and they and their poor Families are preserved from perishing, and prevented from being a constant Incumbrance to the Community. All the Particulars and plain Matters of Fact may be seen by any Person, who will give himself the Trouble of examining the Journals at the Infirmary, and will be found exactly to correspond with this General Abstract, which we have here caus'd to be made Publick.

A General Abstract of all the Patients perfectly cur'd (and register'd accordingly) from the first Opening of the County Infirmary.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| From 29 March, 1744, (the Day of Opening) to | } 51 |
| Sept. 1, 1744.                               |      |
| From 1 Sept. 1744, to Sept. 1, 1745,         | 161  |
|  | From |

|  |       |     |
|--|-------|-----|
| From 1 Sept. 1745, to Sept. 1, 1746,                                 | - - - | 122 |
| From 1 Sept. 1746, to Sept. 1, 1747,                                 | - - - | 140 |
| From 1 Sept. 1747, to Sept. 1, 1748, both }<br>Days exclusive, - - - |       | 131 |

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Total 605

*Besides the Cure of these 605, Ninety Persons have received great Benefit, whose Cases would not admit of a perfect Cure---and several others, who were known to be cured, (or greatly reliev'd) have not had the Gratitude to return publick Thanks, and consequently could not be registered properly by the Committee.*

N. B. *For the Satisfaction of the Curious, the Governors have thought proper to acquaint the Publick, that (from the most exact and minute Calculations made at Winchester, Exeter, York, and Northampton Infirmaries) the weekly Expence of DRUGS for each Patient, upon an Average, is about 9d.---and the whole Accommodation of an In-Patient per Week (upon an Average) with Drugs, Lodging, Diet, Attendance, &c. may be estimated, one Year with another, at about 6s.---so that as every In-Patient (one with another) is computed to stay in the Hospital about twelve Weeks, the whole Expence of an In-Patient must necessarily stand the Governors in 3 l. 12 s. 0d.----A clear Demonstration how much 'tis for the Interest of the Parishes (considered as such) by their liberal and annual Contributions to perpetuate this Charity---and hence likewise 'tis evident, that if each Subscriber was to recommend an In-Patient every Year for each Guinea he subscribes, no Infirmary by such small annual Contributions could possibly be supported----But it has ever been found by Experience, that the few Recommendations from some have over-ballanc'd the disproportionate Expence of the Recommendations from others, and thus it is that these excellent Charities have subsisted, and many useful Lives have been preserved, which might otherwise have inevitably been lost.*

Yet notwithstanding all these Demonstrations, from Experience of the Extensive Good Effects of this Institution (than which nothing can be less liable to Abuse) some still continue to alledge their Distance from the Infirmary as a Reason against their receiving any Benefit from, and therefore against their Subscribing to it: Such are Earnestly INTREATED to observe, both from the Reason of the Thing, and from the Experience of Winchester, Exeter, York, &c. that in most Cases, particularly

cularly those that are Dropsical, Rheumatick, Paralytick, &c. &c. &c. and in all Chirurgical Operations, (some broken Limbs excepted) such as reside *near* the Infirmary have little or *no Advantage* over those at a *Distance*, except in the Expence of *Travelling*, which can be but a Trifle from *any* Part of the County, and which will generally be more than repaid (laying the *Cure* out of the Case) by the *Time* of our *keeping*, and *Charge* of *maintaining* the Patient: (which is frequently 8, 10, or even 12 Months, and sometimes longer) So that the *Benefit* to be reaped will not so much depend on living *nearer* to, or *farther* from the *Infirmary*, as on having *more* or *less* Poor to *provide* for: And therefore those Gentlemen who have the *largest* Property, and *greatest* Estates, are the Persons whose *Interests* are chiefly concerned (next to the *Objects* themselves) in the Support of this County Infirmary.

It is well known that Patients are very commonly carry'd to the Infirmaries in *London* and the PUBLIC Infirmary at *Bath*, Sixty, Eighty, or an Hundred Miles: So advantageous is it thought to lodge the Sick Poor in those salutary Places.

Further Satisfaction cannot be given by Arguments, than we have already done,—we only wish that those who have not yet subscribed to, or seen the INFIRMARY, would come and look upon us and our Proceedings, the Neatness and Commodiousness of the Wards, cold and hot Baths, Garden, &c. the Oeconomy of our Family, the Diligence, Tenderness and Skill used in attending the Patients, the Content and Satisfaction that appears in the Countenances of the Poor Creatures, even under the *severest Regimens*,—a Content and Satisfaction much promoted by the *constant* and *various* Care which is taken in their RELIGIOUS Instruction, —and, in one Word, would Persons be *persuaded* to examine the Regularity and Order of the WHOLE, we doubt not but the agreeable Prospect would *then* enlarge their Ideas of this Charity, and remove every Difficulty that even *the most distant* Inhabitant in the County can possibly make, and silence every Objection that, *thro' Misrepresentations*, the most Prejudiced can be *supposed* to entertain against it.

F I N I S.